Amusements Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-"Lucia"-8-Philharmonie Con cert,
BLOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" La Vie."
DASINO-2 and 8-" Falka."
CHICKERING HALL-8:15-Concert.
DALY'S THEATER-2 and 8-" Red Letter Nights."
DALY'S THEATER-2 and 8-" The Silver King."
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus.
MADISON SQUARE THEATER-2 and 8:30-"May Blossom."
SYBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" Lady Clare."
NEW PARE THEATER-2 and 8-" Stolen Money."
NEW YORK COMEDY THEATER-2 and 8-" A Great Scheme." FIAR THEATRE-2-"Much Ado About Nothing"-8-

"The Bells."

IREATER CONTOUR—S—"Dan's Tribulations."

IREATER CONTOUR—S—" Leichte Person"—S—" Apajune."

TONY PASTOR'S THEATER—S—" A Rag Baby."

SD AVENUE THEATER—2 and 8—"Orpheus and Eurydiee."

ENION SOCIARETHEATER—2 and 8—"The Fatal Letter."

WALLACK'S THEATER—1:30 and 8—"Betsy."

OTH AVENUE THEATER—2 and 8—"Skipped by the Light of the Moon." lett Theatre-2 and 8-"The Pavements of Paris."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- El Mahdi is reported to have been defeated by the Tegeba tribes. ==== The Black Flags were routed by the French near Hung-Hoa. == The University celebration was continued in Edinburgh. - Victor Emanuel won the Newmarket Handicap race. - John Henry Blunt is dead. The retirement of Mr. Parnell from the Irish leadership is discussed.

Congress,-The Senate agreed to the Post Ofuntil Monday. --- In the House Mr. White, of Kentucky, attacked the Springer Committee. The House made the Shipping bill a special order for April 26. Twenty-eight pension bills were passed.

DOMESTIC.-The South Carolina election cases have been discontinued by the United States District Attorney. ==== Four children were burned to death in a house which was set on fire by a negro, at Gadsden, Ala. - Alarm is expressed in Boston at the prospect of greatly increased taxation. = -The session of the National Academy of Sciences was closed at Washington yesterday. ==== Charles R. Spaulding, clerk in a New-Haven jewelry store, killed himself in that city after being arrested for diamond theft. === The New-Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die; an extra session of the Senate was called. — Much damage by the floods is reported from New-England. == Two Blaine delegates were chosen in the XXVIIth District of this State. = George William Curtis pronounced his enlogy on Wendell Phillips in Boston. - The Oregon Democrats declared for Tilden and Hen-Bricks . The Ohio train-wrecker has been identified.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Republican primaries were held yesterday to elect delegates to the State Convention and the Congress District Conventions. The suit of J. F. Loubat against the Union Club came to trial; Mr. Choate opened the case and the secretary of the club testified. === Theodore Hoffman was hanged at White Plains, -The Public Works investigation was continued. The disruption of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference was made known, = "Harry" Hill's friends failed to induce the Excise Commissioners to renew his license. === The Boston and New-York League nines won easy victories over the Metropolitan and Brooklyn nines. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.63 cents. Stocks there were exceptional weak spots, with a steady closing for all.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations inclicate cooler, partly cloudy weather and rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56°; lowest, 42° , average, 50°.

A dissipated young man in New-Haven robbed his employers and was arrested. Then he killed himself. His friends say, as if in extenuation of this sad career of crime and folly, that Spaulding received less than \$2 a day for his services. It is to be regretted, of course, that his work was not worth more, or that his employers were not able to pay him more. But small wages are no excuse for dishonesty-or even for a fast life.

The French are making their victory in Tonquin doubly sure by pursuing the defeated Chinese and the Black Flags. Moreover, according to their own dispatches, they win in every fight. This means, of course, another lot of beheaded Chinese officers as soon as the Government at Pekin can pull itself together to show its displeasure. It is to be hoped, however, that it does not mean attacks on Europeans in the treaty ports. In view of the possi-bility of such a thing, the French have sent one of their gunboats to Hong Kong.

The attendance at the Republican primaries in the Assembly Districts last evening was light, less than 8,000 votes being cast. The result indicates that one-fifth or possibly more to reduce the duties on wool only of the delegation from this city to the State in order to get another chance to raise those Convention next week will be for Blaine, and duties by amendment. If they succeed, that the rest nominally for Arthur. The Congressional district conventions this evening will fail, it may be presumed that will kill the bill for show the exact figures. Two Blaine delegates | them. But a change of only two of them-the to Chicago were chosen yesterday in the two Republicans, or part of the six Ohio Demo-

XXVIIth Congressional District Convention held at Oswego.

After many delays the suit of Mr. Loubat against the Union Club was actually brought to trial yesterday. It is sure to attract great attention, for nothing has ever interested clubmen in this city so intensely as this affair has done. From a legal point of view, the suit is also worth watching. Club matters are generally managed with such discretion that they rarely get into court, but when they do many novel questions are apt to present themselves. Many people will probably be surprised to know that so far as the relations of the members to each other are concerned, and in regard to discipline and government, clubs, in the eye of the law, are much more like churches than anything

else. Mr. Melton, United States District Attorney at Charleston, South Carolina, has discontinued all legal proceedings against persons in his district charged with violating the Federal election laws. He is probably right in thinking that no convictions could be obtained; still it may well be doubted whether it was wise to give up trying to bring the guilty men to justice. The dispatches say that the citizens in Charleston, and indeed throughout the whole State of South Carolina, will feel much relieved that the cases have been discontinued. It is easy to understand why. Crimes against citizenship are so grave that even in the South the men who commit them freely feel uncomfortable so long as the matter is talked about, although there may be little danger that any one will be punished.

The Democratic House of Representatives has now been in session for nearly five months, and the amount of work the majority have contrived to avoid doing is something remarkable. Among the important measures which have been allowed to drift along unattended to are the National Bankruptcy act, the Educational bill, the bill to provide a stable basis for National banks, and one to establish a civil government for Alaska. But one thing has been accomplished. The Democratic members set out in December to make political capital to be used in the National canvass; and they have made it-for the Republican party.

MR. CURTIS'S ORATION.

Mr. Curtis had yesterday a theme worthy of his oratory and literary genius. His culogy on Wendell Phillips at the memorial meeting in Boston is conspicuous not only for purity of diction and elegance of form and finish, but also for sustained strength and impassioned earnestness. We do not believe that Mr. Curtis has ever before reached so high a level of oratory as in this noble panegyrie. His literary art and rhetorical graces are always faultless, but ordinarily he has lacked the fire which must melt the orator's own heart' before he can hope to move the hearts of his auditors. On this occasion his classic periods were aglow with latent heat. He was himself profoundly moved. Admiration for the personal character and public services of the man to whom he was paying reverent homage mastered him. What might otherwise have been merely a critical estimate of a leader of the anti-slavery agitation, or a scholarly review of a momentous period in American history, became a masterpiece of eloquence-a tribute to character and genius wrung from a heart throbbing with intensity of emotion. It is because this oration is permeated with sympathetic feeling that we have not hesitated to pronounce it superior to anything that Mr. Curtis has previously done. On this account, and because THE TRIBUNE had a commanding part in the great battle for freedom wherein Wendell Phillips achieved his fame, we take pleasure in furnishing our readers on the fice Appropriation bill, with amendments adding seventh page-the first of to-day's supplebearly \$3,500,000. An adjournment was taken | mentary sheet-with the full text of this noble

The orator made no attempt to explain away any of the vagaries and eccentricities of the great agitator's career. In one of his opening sentences he referred significantly to the fact hat Mr. Phillips belonged to no political party and seldom voted, and for the greater part of his life " spurned the Constitution as a bond of iniquity and the Union as a yoke of oppression. There is no effort in this speech to make the orator of the Abolitionists what he never wasa statesman and a political leader-nor to impart to his career a logical consistency and completeness which it did not have. Homage to personal character is the burden of the orator's tribute. The entire speech is set to this key. Wendell Phillips is described as a young lawyer, of the best New-England lineage, looking forward in the consciousness of commanding powers to a professional career of the most brilliant promise. That Future rises before him a benignant presence, beckoning to him with jewelled fingers and tempting him with visions of triumph in social and political life. He is waiting for his first clients and smiling because they pass by on the other side, Suddenly the client comes. "Scarred, scorned "and forsaken, that cowering and friendless client was wronged and degraded humanity." From the day when he saw an American pursued by a mob in the streets of Boston for loving freedom and execrating slavery, Wendell Phillips renounced all that professional life, political leadership and social ease could offer him, and accepted a laborious struggle, defamation, outlawry, as his portion. Mr. Curtis describes with deep feeling the historic scene at Faneuil Hall when the orator first found his voice, and generally made gains on yesterday's figures; but then follows him step by step in the path of self-renunciation whereon he had there entered. It is an inspiring recital of a noble life devoted to the welfare of humanity.

WHAT IS TO BE GAINED?

If there is any Republican who regards it a a misfortune to his party that the so-called debate on the Tariff bill was permitted, he deserves pity for his blindness. The Democrats have well-nigh immortalized themselves by their stupidity, and yet they see with painful distinctness that their party is simply committing suicide. It was the public duty of the Republicans to stop as soon as they could the agitation that is disturbing business, closing mills and mines, and driving working people out of employment. Al of them except six performed that duty, and were recorded by votes or pairs against the Morrison bill. It is an honorable record-the more honorable because it was obviously for the advantage of the party that the debate should

It would be interesting to know, however, what Mr. Morrison and his associates expect to gain by the further discussion of this bill. They can boast a majority of only two in a very full House. Had the minority abstained from voting, the bill would have lacked twenty-three votes of a quorum. Even then, it was aided by two Republicans and by seventeen Democrats who had previously voted to pass the bill increasing the duties on wool. Some of these members certainly, and perhaps most of them, voted for the consideration of the bill will kill the bill for Mr. Morrison; and if they

At the outset, THE TRIBUNE reminded Mr. Morrison that he was compelled to abandon in disgust his previous experiment in tariff reduction, and suggested that he was likely to have the same trying experience again. He does not seem to think so as yet, but the first vote on his bill should have been enough to open his eyes.

GORDON AND THE MAHDI. General Gordon now has an opportunity of rescuing another garrison in the Soudan. The Mahdi, who has been represented for many months as ser fing out conquering legions against Khartoum, is now reported to be closely beset at Obeid by rebellious tribes. A merchant who left Kardofan twelve days ago has informed General Gordon that the Mahdi has been twice defeated with heavy losses, and is now in a sorry plight. Apparently he needs assistance, and would be glad to have the deliverer of Khartoum appear upon the scene and effect his release. Unfortunately General Gordon is himself in sore distress and cannot respond to the Mahdi's appeals. He is telegraphing to Cairo that the situation at Khartoum is utterly hopeless unless Zebehr can be sent up the Nile iminediately to assist in the pacification of the country. It is a comical situation. General Gordon and the Mahdi are the opposing kings on the chess-board and each has been forced into a corner and rendered helpless. The Egyptian pieces seem to have disappeared and the board is filled up with pawns-all of one

color. The situation in Obeid is as unintelligible as the situation in Khartoum. Every new disclosure only adds to the confusion. If dissensions have broken out in the Mahdi's camp and he is besieged by powerful tribes, General Gordon's own predictions have been fulfilled. He asserted before he left England that the movements in the Soudan were not religious but political, and that the Mahdi would never advance toward Khartoum, but would be eventually deserted by his own followers. Kardofan is a wretched country, without local sources of revenue or the means of maintaining armies or an efficient government. The Mahdi's sub jects have probably been overwhelmed with poverty and have turned against him in sheer desperation.

THE HONEST INSTRUCTIONS WILL RULE. The opponents of Mr. Blaine are badly in need of consolation. They are trying to obtain a little by quoting from Democratic newspapers which either ignorantly or maliciously misrepresent the action of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention. There were 251 delegates in that convention. On a test vote on the question of instructing the delegates, in the strongest language possible, to support Mr. Blaine, there were only 37 votes against it. - Those negative votes were nearly all cast by delegates from Philadelphia, where the influence of the Federal patronage is uppermost. But notwithstanding the weakness of the combined opposition to Mr. Blaine, we are told that the result of the convention was practically a Blaine defeat. It would only require a few more such defeats to make Mr. Blaine the choice of two-thirds or more of the delegates to the Chicago Conven-

There is one noticeable feature of the result in Pennsylvania, and also of that in New-Jersey, Delaware and other States which have taken action favorable to Mr. Blaine. That is the spontaneity of the movement. There are no external influences of any kind at work for Mr. Blaine. No one has authority even to say that be is a candidate. There is no patronage at his disposal, and no machine is at work for him. Those influences in Pennsylvania were all arrayed against him; and yet nearly all of the delegates from that State to Chicago have been instructed for him. General Cameron, Mr. Quay and other friends of President Arthur have publicly stated that it is unquestionable that Mr. Blaine is the choice of the great majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It absurd to suppose that men of such unimpeachable honesty and probity as the delegatesat-large from Pennsylvania would accept the positions tendered them, under such circumstances, for the purpose of going to Chicago to betray their constituents. Their names are a sufficient guarantee that they will do nothing of

The same is true of the district delegates who have been instructed in Pennsylvania and other States for Mr. Blaine. Instructions which carry with them the freely expressed wish of the great majority of the Republicans in any district or State are to be regarded in an entirely different light from the instructions given by packed State Conventions, such as characterized New-York and Pennsylvania in 1880. In that year the conventions instructed delegates representing districts to vote in direct contravention to the expressed wishes of their constituents. But such a state of things is fortunately not

possible this year. It would be no credit to Mr. Blaine to become the nominee of the Chicago Convention by the votes of men who might purposely misrepresent the wishes of their constituents; and it will be no credit to any other candidate to get a nomination in the same way. Should Mr. Blaine be a caudidate before the convention, the delegates from Pennsylvania will unquestionably support him. We know of no other candidate who would want a nomination secured by the transfer ato him of the votes of Pennsylvania under such circumstances. It certainly would not be the highminded Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds. And yet some of his pretended friends are attempting to give currency to the falsehood about the action of the Pennsylvania Convention. and are seeking in like manner to misrepresent the acknowledged feeling in New-Jersey and Delaware. This is a year when the people mean to speak for themselves. It is a bad time for political dishonesty.

LOBETING OVERDONE.

Mr. Roosevelt was driven to protest against he indecent persistency of the lobby during the debate on the General Street Railway bill, and the Assembly took steps to keep the offensive persons out of the chamber, committee rooms and corridors. In this instance the lobbyists overdid their business, and caused disgust and indignation, which goes to show that they were not well generalled. Such profuse and impudent solicitation is of course the coarsest and least skilful work of the kind, and it not only attracts attention and adverse comment, but rarely fails to prejudice the legislation in the interest of which it is exercised. This kind of lobbying, therefore, though certain to be denounced, and properly enough, is really not the most dangerous kind. That which does the work, which moulds legislation, which not infrequently frustrates popular wishes, is a much more adroit, subtle and indirect species. It is often exercised in such a way that members who could not be approached corruptly are insensibly to themselves won over to the side they are desired to take. Perhaps some of the most successful work of the lobby is done without anything like actual corruption, but it is all the more dangerous because of the skill which conceals Its real ends. The presumption is that the lob-

Certainly all attempts to eliminate him have failed signally. California attempted heroic treatment, and made lobbying a crime; but there is no reason for believing that the Golden State has thus enfranchised itself.

The secret of the lobbyist's power of course lies in the fact that his business consists in the abuse of an undoubted right. It is impossible to say that nobody shall approach a legislator to discuss a pending measure. That would be to deprive the people of one of the most indispensable and irrefragable of their rights. Every citizen must be entitled to urge or protest against any legislation affecting his interests, and it is the duty of the legislator to give ear to all such representations. Because this is so, no attempts to suppress the lobby can ever be successful, and it is to be feared that it will be equally impracticable to eliminate the opportunities for venality. After all, the people must depend upon the character of the men they send to the Legislature, State or National, and if they cannot choose men whose characters are trustworthy, no amount of fencing or bolstering is likely to make them trustworthy. So we revert to first principles, and find that the one effective protection against the wiles of the lobby is the exercise of due caution and discrimination by the voter from the primaries to the nominating convention, and thence to the polls.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

The railroad question is the only living issue in California at present, and it is in a very peculiar condition. The new Constitution provided a special method of taxation for the railroads, the plain intention being to make them pay exceptionally high taxes. They resisted this provision, and the case going to the courts the State was beaten, the tax law being declared unconstitutional. Several counties found themselves in financial straits through the non-payment of the railroad taxes, and the Central Pacific Company therefore offered to pay so much of the taxes as would constitute fair taxation on the ordinary basis of assessment, and leave the settlement of the disputed portion to the United States Supreme Court. The State Attorney-General and the County Boards of Supervisors agreed to this, and the taxes were paid. At this point the crisis would seem to have been over, but when most people supposed the matter settled Governor Stoneman astonished the State by calling an extra session of the Legislature, the pretext being an "extraordinary occasion," though the Governor in his proclamation failed to point out what that occasion was. On their assembling he sent them a message indicating twelve subjects of legislation, nearly every one being in the nature of antiailroad laws. One of these propositions looked o the refusal to the corporations of relief or estponement of action through injunctions or writs when their property is seized for taxes. Another contemplated an ex post facto law, delaring the Attorney-General's action in acceptng the tax compromise "not authorized." The ourpose of most of them was to alter and amend he Constitution or the laws so as to bring the railroads under the complete control of the Legislature, and so as to fortify the most discriminating and drastic measures that branch of the Government might enact.

In effect the Governor's recommendations anpear to aim at the overriding of the judicial power by declaring and enacting principles of government, and especially of taxation, which ooth the State and the United States Circuit Courts have pronounced untenable and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. To those who are acquainted with the anti-railroad question in California the calling of an extra session for such purposes will possibly seem but a natural sequence, for with the defeat by the courts of the communistic raids of the Legislature the temper of the anti-railroad party fee he had expected for arguing the cases before the Supreme Court at Washington. It is also said that General Stoneman, who has a dubious record on the railroad question, has permitted himself to be used by this lawyer and by a little clique of Democratic politicians who are endeavoring to put George Hearst, a rich miner. and the owner of The San Francisco Examiner, a Democratic paper, into the United States Sen-

One of the objects of the extra session is the removal of the present Board of Railroad Commissioners, who have failed to establish maximum rates of fare and freight, apparently be cause as soon as they began to study the question carefully they found that the proposed method of regulation was impracticable and unjust both to the corporations and the public. What makes the railroad question dominant in California, however, is not the general sense of exaction or oppression, for there is no evidence that such a feeling exists; the Railroad Commissioners, when soliciting complaints against the corporations, having repeatedly failed to obtain any testimony justifying the denunciations indulged in by politicians. The latter have forced the issue into prominence themselves, and it has for years been utilized by adventurers and mercenary schemers with a monotonous effrontery not a little surprising. It does not as yet appear whether the extra session will answer the expectations of its projectors in any respect, but it seems to have destroyed whatever good opinion of Governor Stoneman remained in the public mind, and the general suspicion evidently is that even if the so-called "cinch bills" are enacted, the Courts will promptly declare them unconstitutional. In the meantime the railroad seems to have "gone out of politics," to the dismay of venal politicians, for the total absence of a "railroad lobby" at Sacramento. while it clearly ought to be a subject for congratulation, is regarded with disgust and scarcely concealed indignation. The bearings of the present singular situation upon the Presideutial campaign remain to be seen.

The London Times remarks that its readers have taken very little interest in American politics during the past four months. We do not know whether there is any special significance in this British apathy, but observation shows us that when perfidious Albion does interest herself in our politics it is only to manifest her phenomenal ignorance of them. By-and by the Presidential campaign will stir up our neighbors again, and then we shall have The Times explaining to its readers that Mr. Blaine is an old Virginia planter who fought under Lee, that General Logan has long represented Maine in Congress, and that reconstruction is the main issue, to which Boss Kelly and Mr. Tilden are unalterably opposed. In truth, we miss the English articles on American politics, for they are unique, and it is impossible to dany that they possess a weird beauty all their own.

The announcement that the British Government have decided to postpone the contemplated reduction of telegraph rates from a shilling to sixpence per twenty words appears to have some relation to the reported failure of the Postal Telegraph scheme financially. The enterprise referred to has certainly not come up to the expectations of its projectors; and, while it is in so manifestly dubious a condition, nothing could be more unwise than for the

crats-would leave the bill as dead as a door- | bytst, like the poor, will be with us always. | United States to follow the example of England. Some positive proof of the success of a postal telegraph system somewhere is an evidently necessary preliminary to the adoption of the principle in this country, and until such proof can be had the only wise course is to refrain from taking any action in the premises.

Mr. Daniel Manning arrived in the city yesterday from Albany, and in the evening attended the performance of "Dan's Tribulations" at the Theatre Comique. Is the Argus-eyed Daniel looking for "points"?

PERSONAL.

The Rev. John T. Vine, well known in this city and vicinity as an evangelist and temperance advocate, is this month conducting services at Barnston, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Dr. George R. Fowler, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, will sail for Europe to-day by the Auchor Line steamer City of Rome. He goes for the bonefit of his health, and will be absent until July. Sims Reeves says that although he has disappointed many audiences by failing to appear, he

has never but once refused to sing merely because of caprice. But he will not tell on what occasion Remeayi, the violinist, speaks English "as she is spoke." To a friend who complemented him on his

performance of a certain piece, he said, "Yes, you bet I do got dat piece played up like a brick, and don' you forget it." The Indianapolis Journal announces that General Lewis Wallace will publish another book soon after his return from Constantinople, and will henceforth devote himself to literary pursuits, holding himself strictly aloof from politics.

The youngest prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in America is the Rev. Denis M. Bradley, Bishop-elect of the newly-created see of Manchester, N. H. He was born in Ireland in 1846, and came to America at the age of eight years.

The Rev. J. C. Wood, the English naturalist who has been lecturing in this country, will come over again in September for a longer visit, bringing with him his family, which comprises six daughters. He will probably remain in America a year or two.

Gounod thinks he made a mistake in becoming musician, and should have been a metaphysician instead. The weight of publicopinion may, however, safely be said to be against that idea of his, as it is against Raffael's notion that he was born to play the fiddle."

A friend of Sims Reeves' in his boyhood says 'He was called 'Jack' when I knew him, and goodness knows why he calls himself Sims now. His father was sergeant in the military band in my native town, and clerk of the barracks' church, and was known to us little girls as ' the amen man.' Young Reeves used to sing then, and occasionally the band boys would laugh at the 'horrible faces he made when singing. His father once, noticing this, as he considered, ill-timed mirth, said to the boys: 'You laugh at my Jack! his voice will be worth a gainea a minute to him one day'"—a prophecy which has certainly been verified.

· A FREE TRADER'S CHOICE. A CONSUMER OPPOSES CHANGE OF TARIFF.

WHEN SHALL WE BUY CHEAPER GOODS! To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It is the misfortune of some of my freetrade friends that they cannot keep up with he world. They stopped mental growth some years ago, and cannot be made to understand that indusies have grown or prices changed during all that time. I am tired of hearing them assert that it costs " from 20 to 50 per cent more" to live in this than in other countries, more to produce things, and more to get anything we want " from the cradle to the grave." Millions of men and women have but lately come from other lands. They are scattered all over this country, and some are telling their pernal experience in almost every village. Those who hear the story that they tell naturally wonder whether Messrs Morrison and Springer are shock ingly ignorant or shamefully insincere. Ignorant they ought not to be, on this matter, for every official report on foreign commerce should be enough to enlighten them.

People do not export goods for amusement. If a man sends off to distant lands property which has cost him hard money or bard work, we know he has found a place where he thinks it will fetch more has grown steadily worse. But the California press gives another explanation of the latest explosion of demagogism, alleging that the extra session was really called through the intrigues and exertions of a lawyer named Delmas, who was disappointed by the compromise of a large explosion of demagogism, alleging that the extra | because, quality and all else considered, he finds session was really called through the intrigues | this the cheapest place to buy. The single fact | profit, settles the question of relative price, whether he quantities so moved are large or not. If I buy one yard of cloth at a store, I learn the price as well

as if I had bought tifty.

Perhaps even Mr. Springer knows that other untries cannot afford to send here for sale wheat or flour, corn or meal, oats or vegetables, fresh or saited beef, pork or packed meats, lard or tallow. These items, bread and meat, cover a large part of the cost of living, and we send them to almost every country on earth. Within the past year we have sent wheat to the Danube, flour to Russia, and both to Australasia. A very few countries drink none of our spirits, or of our beer. Thus, things for which we spend about half the entire cost of living are so cheap here that we can supply them at a profit to nearly all the world. The rest of the cost living, expended mainly for rent, furniture, lotning and implements, depends largely upon the cost of lumber, iron and other metals, leather and

textile goods. Mr. Springer asserts that on all wood and woodenare consumers in this country pay a tax of 15 per cent. But official reports prove that we export lumber largely, sending about two-thirds to Great Britain, and quantities to Canada and Mexico. How can this be, if lumber costs 15 per cent more here than there? We export boards to every nation on earth except Greece. Does Mr. Springer think, by buying all our boards from Greece, we could get them 15 per cent cheaper?, We sent more to Canada last year than anywhere else, and quantities to Australasia, the British West Indies, and, next in order, to England. Shingles, lath shooks, barrels, we exported largely. Can anybody name a place where we could get them cheaper? We sent both wooden-ware and other manufactures of wood to every part of the world except Austria, Greece, Turkey, Russia, and the East Indies, and household furniture to every country on earth ex-cept Russia, Greece, and the Dutch East Indies. From what part of the world can we buy these things, as Mr. Springer asserts, at a saving of 15 per He also asserts that we pay a tax of 20 per cent

He also asserts that we pay a tax of 20 per cent on "all metal manufactures." We ship copper to England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and twelve other countries, lead to these manuel and twenty-three others, and manufactures of iron to every nation in the world except Greece. "What to England?" Yes, we exported to England last year iron castings, car-wheels, stoves steam-engines, other manufactures of iron (\$500,000 worth), nails and other manufactures of iron (\$500,000 worth), edge tools, cutlery, files and saws, fire-arms, and other manufactures of steel. Quantities more we sent to manufactures of steel. Quantities more we sent to Scotland, Ireland, and British possessions all over the world. True, we sent to England no steel rails, no bar iron, and only 71,000 pounds of pig iron. But if we get almost all manufactured forms of iron that we get almost an instance of the principle of the pr factures of steel to forty-five coentries each, files and saws to forty-two, eastings to thirty-seven, entery to thirty-six, car-whoels, boilers, and stationary engines to itwenty-two countries each, steel ingots to sixteen, sheet iron to fourteen, bar fron to thirteen, and rails, in spite of British competition, to Camada, Cuba, Maxico, and Brazil—we can safely inform Mr. Springer that his statement is not true.

We exported leather last year to forty countries, including over 21,000,000 pounds to England, boots and shoes and saddlery and harness to thirty eight countries each, and other manufactures of leather to forty-one. We sent 25,000,000 yards of leather to forty-one. We sent 25,000,000 yards of cotton cloth to England alone, and 113,000,000 yards to fifty-seven other countries. These are but samples of the evidence with which the official reports are crowded. Can any one believe, when we export these products to so many different countries, that the prices are actually higher, quality of goods considered, in this than in other lands?

A savage was once converted with case, upon demonstration that his wooden god was dead. My free trade friends are worshipping a defunct theory. They have been kneeling so long at its shrine that the world has marched away from them. If they will lift their heads and open their eyes, they will see that industries and prices have changed greatly within twenty years. MUSIC.

GOUNOD'S "ROMEO AND JULIET." That familiar knowledge in this country of Gounod's operas is confined to a single one is only to be explained by the unquestioned superiority and extraordinary popularity of "Faust." Popu larity of the kind enjoyed by this beautiful opera is extremely jealous of its object, and in this case it has done more to prevent Gounod's subsequent operas from winning success than any other influence. Only one of Gounod's works produced after 1859 can be said to have maintained a hold on public appreciation in Paris; this is "Romée es Juliette," first performed at the Théâtre Lyrique on April 27, 1867. It would indeed have been strange if the genius that made such transporting music in the love duets in "Faust" should have failed utterly in the treatment of a story which makes the most power-ful of all appeals to that genius

which, in fact, is one long love duet, containing all

the accents of the sweet passion from its first

whisperings to its despairing agonies. It is true that in no part of the opera has Gounod reached the plane on which the garden scene in "Faust" moves so easily; but there is no cause for surprise in this. That music came to the composer in one of those blessed moments which lift even geniuses of the first rank, to which Gonnod does not belong, high above the ordinary level of their creative work, and which seldom come more than once in a lifetime. It is enough that the opera is a beautiful one, and, as far as it is in our power now to judge, the best lyrical version which Shakespeare's tragedy has yet received. This is saying a good deal, for "Romeo and Juliet" has been worked over by musical composers oftener than all the other Shakespeareau dramas put together. Between 1772 and 1793 four Germans gave it a nusical setting—Benda, Schwanberg, Rumling and Steibelt: between 1789 and 1865 six Italians tricked it out with their melodies-Marescalchi, Zingarelli, Guglielmi, Vaccai, Bellini and Marchetti ; three Frenchmen have composed it-Dalayrae, Gonnod and the Marquis d'Ivry; and Berlioz made it the subject of a dramatic symphony to which he gave the operatic finale which, singularly enough, Gounod and his librettists, MM. Barbier and Carrs, omitted. Against this list we have to set Handel's "Giulio Cesare," produced at the King's Theatre while Handel was its manager in 1724, an "Ambleto," produced about the same time at the same theatre, Verdi's Macbeth," - Halévy's "Tempest," Merchant of Venice," Balfe's "Falstaff," Rossini's "Othello," Thomas's " Hamlet," Nicolai's Merry Wives of Windsor" (which may be set own as the best lyrical version of one of hakespeare's dramas yet made), and Goetz's Taming of the Shrew," which has met with great necess in Germany, has been done into English and given by Mr. Rosa in London. Two years ago it was promised us by Mr. Mapleson, but we are yet awaiting the fulfilment of the promise. The first Italian Opera Company which visited

New-York, Garcia's in 1825, gave one of the Italian versions of "Romeo and Juliet," and Belini's "Montecchi e Capuletti" is not unfamiliar, though we believe it is many years since it was given entire. Singers have occasionally produced its best act as an afterpiece, or in those musical hashes which are supposed to be the proper thing for a manager's benefit. In it, as in Zingarelli's and Vaccai's operas, Romeo is impersonated by s oprano. In Charlotte Cushman's early days the theatre saw a similar perfor mance. Gounod's opera has been given but seldom. A few years ago Miss Emma Abbott presented a badly mangled English version of it to the commiseration of the ountry. Not only was the music sorely maltreated, but the effect of the doubly diluted and ophisticated libretto was painful in the extreme. With a great deal of cleverness the French operation ook makers constructed the most of their lines by paraphrasing those of the original tragedy. What happened when these lines were turned back into opera-book English to fit the rhythm of the French music those who did not hear the performances of the Abbott troupe can easily imagine.

"Romeo and Juliet" accepts an operatic dress gracefully. The ball in the house of Capulet and first meeting of the lovers, the subsequent scenes of love-making, the catastrophe and the final reconciliation of the warring families, seem experiment is tried on "Hamlet," the essence of which is beyond conventional operatic expression. But the dialogues which invite composition also give it pause, and in spite of Gounod's line music it must be said that the passion of the ill-starred lovers haz been expressed in music much more cloquently in the instrumental movement in Berlioz's dramatic symphony than it can be, or at least than it has yet been, expressed in a vocal duet. Berlioz's instincts, not always safe in this work, led him wisely here; yet he apologized for giving the duets of love and despair to the orchestra in a work in which he had invoked the aid of voices, and gave a series of reasons for his conduct. In his opinion "the sublimity of Romeo and Julie's love rendered its representation so hazardous for the musician that he had to give his imagination a latitude which the positive sense of the words sung would not have admitted, and to recur to the instrumental language, a language which is richer, more varied, less determinate, and, by its very vagueness, incomparably more effective for the purpose." This, the best of the reasons advanced, was justified by the results attained, and the only "Romeo and Juliet" love music which deserves to be thought of when one is reading the tragedy is the garden scene of Berlioz's symphony.

This reference to the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony recalls a point already referred to. Gounod, like Bellini before him, ends the open with a duet

scene of Berlioz's symphony.

This reference to the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony recalls a point already referred to. Gounod, like Bellini before him, ends the opera with a duet between the lovers in the tomb, Juliet awaking from her trance before *Fomeo's death in order that this may be possible. Garrick, we believe, used a similar device in his acting version and supplied some agonizing lines for the lovers' leave-taking. Yet in the closing lines of the tragedy there are the outlines of an effective and entirely appropriate finale—the reconciliation of the houses. Berlioz was so impressed by this that he marred his symphony by tacking an operatic finale to it; and by a singular coincidence it was this very finale which fired the youth Gounod with an enthusiasm for the older composes which has lasted all his life. Gounod did not fellow Berlioz in the finale, but he imitated him in a measure by prefixing a prologue to his opera. This prologue was omitted last night. It is, we believe, unique in operatic literature. The withdrawal of the curtain reveals a picturesque group of Veronese, who in simple chords recits bankespeare's prologue:

Two households, both affice in dignity,
In tait Verone, where we lay our seene.

Two households, both alike in dignity, In fair Verona, where we lay our scene. From ancient grudge break to new mutiny, etc..
The curtain then falls and after its second lifting

The curtain then falls and after its second lifting the opera begins. Berhoz, also with a small chorus, outlines the whole action of the piece, and even gives a sort of thematic catalogue of the music. Between the parting of the lovers and the catastrophe Gounod introduces new matter in the shape of the interrupted wedding of Faris and Juliet, which, however, was also omitted last night.

Until last night "Romeo and Juliet" had not been performed at the Academy, we believe, since 1868, when Max Maretzek produced it with the youthful Minnie Hauk as the sweet maid, Signor Pancani as Rômeo, Signor Bellini as Mercutio youthful Minnie Hank as the sweet and Super-Pancani as Rômeo. Signor Bellini as Mercutio Signor Autonucei as Capulet, and Signor Medini au Frair Lawrence. After the fiasco which attended Mr. Abbey's efforts to give the opera, it was to have been expected that his rival would strain every point expected that his rival would strain every point last night to make his promise good. Measured by the attendance, the interest in the revival twas great, for the Academy was crowded. The fatality which usually follows an operation of Shakespeare's plays, however, was not absent, and the acdience with its best endeavor found it all but impossible to become warmed up to the enthusiastic point. The opera does not afford Mine. Patti an opportunity to exhibit her]skill in florid vocalization, except in a single number (the pretty arietta in waltz time in the first act) and there was too little of passionate eloquence and there was too little of passionate eloquence and sensuous beauty in the singing of Signor Nicolina to make the love duets reach anything like the ideal which comes before the mind when the exquisite dialogues of the original tragedy are thought quisite dialogues of the original tragedy are thoughts
of. As a whole, however, the opera was presented
fairly well in the principal parts, in which must
not be included Signor Bello's Tybalt (who was
awkward and stilted past all description) or Signor
Bellati's Mercutio. Mme. Patti had to give the
waitz twice, and with Signor Nicolini, and Signor
Cherubini, she was recalled several times after the
marriage scene in Friar Lawrence's cell.

MR. ABBEY'S BENEFIT.

The programme for the performances to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Monday evening next, for the benefit of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, is published this morning. It has been revised and rearranged, and a brisk demand for seats is reported at the box office